

FBI

Date: 6/21/63

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C
ISA-50

Classified by *404*
Exempt from GDS Category *1*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination, containing information secured on 6/21/63, from [REDACTED]

This information relating to a proposed trip to Europe by HELEN SOBELL was secured by SA PHILIP H. SHERIDAN [REDACTED]

NY airtel and letterhead memorandum captioned as above, dated 4/10/63, contain the only other reference to the proposed trip of HELEN SOBELL to Europe and this information was secured by [REDACTED]

STATE (4:35 PM), CIA (4:25 PM),
SECRET SERVICE (5:05 PM)
Tel. advised 6-22-63.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (5) OF CLASS
DATE *APR 15 1963*

- ③ - Bureau (100-387835) (RM)
1 - New York (100-107111)

REC-35

100-40489-122

20 JUN 22 1963

Classified by *4942*
Exempt from GDS Category *1*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

PHS:1ac
(5)

ENCLOSURE

EX-116

Krupp
INT. SEC.

CO - NY

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

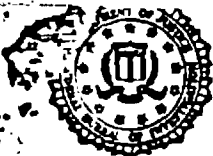
Sent _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

M

Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-387835-1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

June 21, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Bureau 100-387835

Re: Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sobell
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

A characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS) is attached hereto.

On June 21, 1963, [redacted] advised that Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, currently planned to leave the United States for Europe on behalf of the CSJMS. [redacted] stated that Helen Sobell's trip would include all the major cities of Europe and would eventually wind up in London, England. [redacted] said that Helen Sobell planned to conduct vigils in front of the American Embassy in all major European cities and also in Israel. [redacted] said that the vigil in London would be maintained for a twenty-four hour period. b7D

[redacted] advised that the current plans of Mrs. Helen Sobell were to leave the United States on Tuesday evening, June 25, 1963. [redacted] advised that no definite date had been set for Mrs. Sobell's return to the United States. b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

144 XEROX

JUN 26 1963

122

APPENDIX

1.
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL,' the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'"

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company, on April 9, 1962, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

REC-35
EX-116
(SC) 100-404849 - 122

Date: June 24, 1963

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SECURITY MATTER - C

- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. W.L. Smith
- 1 - Mr. E.R. Stark
- 1 - Mr. Haack
- 1 - Mr. Krupinsky

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE RP/ann 7-2-73

CLASSIFIED BY 4972 DA/H 4-8-76
EXEMPT FROM GDS 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Reference is made to information previously furnished to your Department, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the United States Secret Service concerning the captioned individual. (U)

Enclosed for your Department, the CIA and the United States Secret Service is a copy of a memorandum dated June 21, 1963, concerning the contemplated travel abroad on the part of the captioned individual. No additional information has been received regarding her exact itinerary. The information contained in the enclosed memorandum was orally furnished to [redacted] of your Department, [redacted] of the CIA, and [redacted] of the United States Secret Service by Special Agent Earl R. Stark of this Bureau on June 22, 1963. (U)

ENCLOSURE
71 JUN 25
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

- ~~SECRET~~
- 1 - Director (Enclosure) 2-London (100-2508)(Enc.)
 - Central Intelligence Agency 2-Paris (100-1315)(Enc.)
 - 2-Rome (100-655)(Enc.) ALL OFFICES
 - 2-Bern (Enc.) SEE NOTE
 - 2-Donn (Enc.) PAGE 2
 - 2-Madrid (Enc.)
 - 2-Washington Field
 - 1 - Chief, U.S. Secret Service (Enclosure) (100-3074)(Enc.)
 - 2-New York (100-109849)
 - 1-100-387835 (Committee to Secure Justice (100-107111))
 - for Morton Sobell)
 - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review) SEE NOTE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

ATTENTION LEGATS, LONDON, PARIS, ROME, BERN, BONN, AND MADRID
AND SAC's, WASHINGTON FIELD, AND NEW YORK:

Enclosed for the Legats and SAC, Washington Field,
is one copy of New York letterhead memorandum dated June 21, 1963,
captioned "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell,
Internal Security - C, Internal Security Act of 1950." (U)

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

SAC, Washington Field, is instructed to recontact the
Passport Office, United States Department of State, in an effort
to determine more particulars concerning the subject's travel abroad. (U)

SAC, New York, is instructed to take the necessary
steps to ascertain further travel plans of the subject, her
itinerary and verification of her departure from the United States
as well as her return. Submit the results of your investigation
in form suitable for dissemination and upon verification of the
subject's return to the United States, promptly advise the Bureau. (U)

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

ATTENTION LEGATS, LONDON, PARIS, ROME, BERN, BONN, AND MADRID,
AND SAC's, WASHINGTON FIELD, AND NEW YORK; CONTINUED:

In view of the fact that subject anticipates travel to numerous areas, New York is requested to submit 12 copies of the letterhead memoranda that are prepared concerning this trip abroad on the part of the subject. (U)

NOTE:

Subject's name is included in the Security Index, State, CIA, Secret Service and other interested agencies previously furnished pertinent information regarding the subject. (U)

FBI

Date: 6/26/63

PLAIN

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-404849)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-109849) (P)
 SUBJECT: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL aka
 SM-C
 (OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYairtel 6/25/63.

Enclosed are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information regarding the departure of HELEN and MARK SOBELL from NYC, on 6/25/63. This information was furnished by [REDACTED] of Trans World Airlines to SA CARLYLE W. MILLER. b7D

Subject's European itinerary was furnished by letterhead memorandum accompanying referenced airtel, and her return to the US scheduled for 9/1/63, will be verified by the NYO.

- (4) Bureau (100-404849) (Encls. 12) (RM)
 (1- 100-387835) (COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL)
 1- New York (100-107111) (COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL)
 1- New York (100-109849)

□ □ - WICK

CWM:mv1

Copy to [REDACTED] CIP doc. Service JUN 27 1963
 by routing slip to [REDACTED] Bureau, London,
☒ info ☐ action Madrid, Paris, Rome

Cm

by [REDACTED]

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

100-404849-123
 JUL 1 1963
 SUBV. CONTROL

100-387835-
 AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

6/26/63

PLAIN

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-404849)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-109849) (P)
SUBJECT: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL aka
SM-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYairtel 6/25/63.

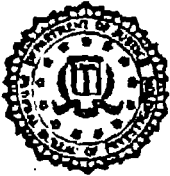
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Subject's European itinerary was furnished by letterhead memorandum accompanying referenced airtel, and her return to the US scheduled for 9/1/63, will be verified by the NYO.

- 4- Bureau (100-404849) (Encls. 12) (RM)
 (1- 100-387835) (COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL)
1- New York (100-107111) (COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL)
1- New York (100-109849)

CWM:RYL

(8)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Burfile 100-404849

New York, New York

June 26, 1963

Re: Helen Levitov Sobell
Security Matter-C

[REDACTED]
Trans World Airlines, Incorporated, 380
Madison Avenue, New York, New York, advised on June 26,
1963, that Mrs. Helen Sobell and Mr. Mark Sobell were
two of the passengers on board Trans World Airlines
Flight Number 840 which departed New York, New York,
(Idlewild Airport) at 9:45 pm, June 25, 1963, enroute
to Rome, Italy. b7D

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Bufile 100-404849

New York, New York
June 26, 1963

Re: Helen Levitov Sobell
Security Matter-C

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b7D

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FILE # 100-404849

SUBJECT HELEN SOBELL

SERIAL

125

DATE

7/8/63

CONSISTING OF

4

PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number [REDACTED]

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387235)

July 11, 1963

LEGAT, LONDON (100-2803) (RUC)

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C; ISA '80

Helen O Sobell

ReBucab 6/25/63.

For the information of the Bureau, a small demonstration was held in front of the American Embassy, London on June 19, 1963, organized by the British Morton Sobell Committee. The demonstration was timed to coincide with the 10th Anniversary of the execution of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG in June 1953. About six people took part in the demonstration which lasted approximately eight hours and they paraded in front of the Embassy in an orderly fashion, carrying banners requesting release of MORTON SOBELL.

Two American citizens are believed to have taken part in the demonstration and this matter is being reported by this office under individual case captions.

It has also been ascertained that the information contained in referenced cable was handled by Legat, Bonn who was in contact with the Bureau representative travelling with President Kennedy's party on his recent trip to Europe.

Above is submitted for information.

2 - Bureau
1 - Liaison Section (Sent Direct)
1 - London

ACH:ec
(5)

100-404849 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 24 1963

54 JUL 26 1963

FILE # 100-404849

SUBJECT HELEN SOBELL

SERIAL 126 DATE 7/17/63

CONSISTING OF 5 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number 25

AND ALSO

under (b)(2) to the extent that the release
of this information would disclose matters related
solely to internal personnel rules and practices.

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT Helen Sobell

FILE NO. 100-404849

SECTION NO. 4

SERIALS 127

thru

155

File No

100-404849

Re

Helen Labell

Date

6/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
127	7/16/63	Regat Bonn Cablegram to HQ	1	0	
128	7/18/63	Regat Rome letter to HQ with LHM & 1 copy	3	3	1 DUPE
129	7/18/63	Bonn LHM to HQ	1	1	
130	7/22/63	Bonn airtel to HQ	1	1	
131	8/7/63	teletype from another gov't agency to Bureau	1	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
NOT RECORDED	7/30/63	Bonn routing slip to HQ	1	0	
132	8/3/63	Rome cable to HQ	1	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
NOT RECORDED	8/2/63	Interdepartmental cable from another gov't agency	1	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
133	7/18/63	Interdepartmental letter from another gov't agency	4	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
134	8/14/63	Madrid letter to HQ	1	1	
135	8/2/63	Bonn letter to HQ	1	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
136	8/17/63	WFO letter to HQ	1	1	

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME

4

HEADQUARTERS FILES

REVIEWED BY

New

File No 100-404849

Re: Helen Sobell

Date

6/28

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
137	8/22/63	Berni LHM to HQ	2	0	
NOT RECORDED	8/27/63	Berni letter to HQ	1	1	
NOT RECORDED	9/13/63	Interdepartmental cable from another gov't agency	1	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
138.	9/11/63	NY letter to HQ with 1 page attachment	1	2	
NOT RECORDED	9/11/63	Memo from another gov't agency with 2 enclosure pages	2	1	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
139	9/9/63	Berni LHM to HQ with 3 page LHM enclosure 2 enclosures	6	4	
NOT RECORDED	10/3/63	source sheet memo	3	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
NOT RECORDED	10/4/63	HQ letter to Berni with 5 pages of translation encl.	5	1	6
NOT RECORDED	10/3/63	NY airtel to HQ with 3 page LHM enclosure	3	1	2
140	9/11/63	Berni letter to HQ with 2 enclosure pages (LHM + article)	2	2	3
141.	9/12/63	reference slip from another gov't agency with 2 encl. pages	2	1	-
142	9/17/63	Berni letter to HQ with 2 enclosure pages	1	1	-
					BUFILE # 101-2488
					REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY

VOLUME

4

HEADQUARTERS FILES

REVIEWED BY

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 100-404849

Re: Helen Sobell

Date: 6/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
143	9/27/63	NY letter to HQ with LHM enclosure & encl. copy	1/2	3	1 DUPE
144	9/30/63	London letter to HQ with LHM enclosure & 3 enclosure copies	3/2	0	
145	10/21/63	WFO letter to HQ	1	1	
146	10/17/63	Bonn letter to HQ	1	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
147	10/23/63	Rome LHM to HQ with 6 page LHM enclosure & 4 encl. copies	24/9	17	12 DUPES PAGE 2 - REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
148	11/21/63	Bonn letter to HQ with 3 page LHM enclosure	3/1	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
149	12/10/63	WFA letter to HQ with 7 COPIES	7/42	49	42 DUPES
150	12-10-63	LETTER TO HQ FROM ANOTHER GOV'T AGENCY	2	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
151	12-24-63	NY LETTER TO HQ CORRELATION	1	1	
152	12-30-63	SUMMARY BONN LETTER TO HQ	47/2	47	
153	2-12-69	ENCLOSURE	6/6	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
154	2-12-69	ENCLOSURE	2/2	3	

REVIEWED BY

File No. 100-404842 HELEN SOBELL

Date: 6/7/8
(month/year)

[illegible]

U. S. Department of Justice

100
404949

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

ENTERED
INDEXED
FILED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF

of

INVESTIGATION

COPIED FOR

RECORDS

APR 11 1970

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer Call 421

SECTION 4

SERIALS 127-155

FILE # 100-404849

SUBJECT HELEN SOBELL

SERIAL 127 DATE 7-16-63

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~XXXX~~

FILE # 100-404849

SUBJECT HELEN SOBELL

SERIAL 128 (LHM) DATE 7-18-63

CONSISTING OF 2 (WITH COPY) PAGES
OF WHICH PAGE 2

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~XXXX~~.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: July 18, 1963
To: Director, FBI (100-404849)
From: Legat, Rome (100-655) (P)
Subject: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SM - C

ReBulet to Department of State, dated
6-24-63, and New York letterhead memorandum dated
6-25-63. (U)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 4-2-72

Classified by 4844
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- ENCLOSURE (1 - Foreign Liaison Section) (Enc. 7) (2 - New York)
- 1 - Legat, Bern (Inf.) (sent direct) (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Legat, Bonn (Inf.) (sent direct) (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Legat, London (Inf.) (sent direct) (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Legat, Paris (Inf.) (sent direct) (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Rome 100-655

JCM:oc2cc could, 2ccsnel - New York (action)
(10) Copy to State, CIA, AAG, Y, REC-35

by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 8/1/63
by [signature]

CONFIDENTIAL

30 JUL 23 1963

59 AUG 2 1963

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT PROL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 18, 1963

HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c)

MORTON SOBELL is presently serving a 30-year prison sentence at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, having been convicted along with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG on charges of having conspired to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 4-7-78

[REDACTED] (c) b1

Classified by 484
Exempt from automatic
Date of Declassification Indefinite

11/19/77 qk

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 18, 1963

HELEN LEVITOV BOHELL

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

MORTON BOHELL is presently serving
a 30-year prison sentence at the Atlanta Federal
Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, having been con-
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on charges of having conspired to commit espionage
on behalf of the Soviet Union. (u)

[REDACTED] b1

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 8-7-82

Classified by 484 ✓
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

11/11/77

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your
agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

~~SECRET~~

Date: July 18, 1963

To: Director, FBI (100-404849)

From: Legat, Paris (100-1315) (P)

Subject: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SM - C

ReBulet to Department of State 6/24/63. V

According to the European edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" of 7/18/63, subject was expelled from France last week. No details were available. According to the newspaper report, this was the second time in several months that the subject had been expelled. (U)

On receipt of such information same will be promptly furnished to the Bureau. (U)

4 - Bureau (cc: Liaison) (cc: New York 100-109849)

1 - Paris

LPK:md

(5)

Copy to New York
by routing slip

☐ info ☐ action

date 8/1/63

by WHE

Exempt

Date of Declass

63 AUG 2

163

10/1/77

10/1/77

10/1/77

10/1/77

10/1/77

10/1/77

10/1/77

3 50 5H 83

INVENT DIA
REC'D

100-404849-129

JUL 23 1963

SUBV CONTROL

FBI

Date: 7-22-63

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (100-404849)

FROM: Legat, Bonn (100-1022) (P)

SUBJECT: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SM - C

Re Bonn cable 7-16-63.

Subject appeared on East German television on 7-16-63 with her son Mark. Program was called "The American Dreyfus," and was divided into two parts. First part was a short skit depicting American courtroom scene played by four German actors portraying trial and defense of Sobell. Subject took no part in first portion. The second part was a taped interview with subject and her son. Subject was asked questions in English which were simultaneously translated into German. Subject gave her version of her husband's arrest, trial, and association with the Rosenbergs. Subject's son was questioned concerning efforts to clear his father's name. Bonn expects to have tape of program in due course.

Subject and son departed Berlin at Tempelhof Airport for London on 7-16-63. Departure on schedule previously furnished Legats.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison)

1 - Bern
1 - London
1 - Madrid
1 - Paris
1 - Rome
1 - Bonn

Copy to New York

by routing slip to

info ☐ action ☐

Date 8/1/63

by [signature]

JCFM:kmm

(9)

REC-18 100-404849-130

JUL 26 1963

Approved: [signature]

Sent _____

M

Per [signature]

55 AUG 6 1963

Special Agent in Charge

FILE # 100-404849

SUBJECT HELEN SOBELL

SERIAL NR DATE 7-30-63

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~XXXX~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RA

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI (100-404849)

DATE: 8-14-63

FROM : Legal Attaché, Madrid (100-461) (RUC)

SUBJECT: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SM - C

ReBulet to the Department of State dated 6-25-63. 12

[REDACTED]

Inasmuch as subject's itinerary did not reflect proposed travel to Spain and no information has been developed to date indicating any change of plans to travel to Spain, no further action appears necessary by Legat, Madrid.

4 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section
1 - New York)

1 - Madrid
SWP:HD
(5)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S)
DATE 8-14-63

EX 104

REC-32

100-404849-134

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12 AUG 16 1963

Copy to New York
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 8/23/63
by [signature]

4842
Exempt from GDS Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

11/29/77
9K

SUBV. CONTROL
[signature]

53 AUG 26 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

163 1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-404849)

DATE: 8/17/63

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-3074) (P)

SUBJECT: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL aka
SM -- C
(OO:NY)

Remylet 6/24/63, furnished passport information;
reBulet to State Department 6/24/63.

IC [REDACTED] ascertained on 8/16/63, b7c
that subject's passport file is charged out in the State
Department and is unavailable.

Efforts are continuing to locate file for review.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - New York (100-109849) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

CEG:baa
(5)

REC-58

100-404847-136

AUG 19 1963

EVERY CONTROL

60 AUG 22 1963

FILE # 100-404249

SUBJECT HELEN SOBELL

SERIAL 137 DATE 8-22-63

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~XXXX~~.

The American Embassy

Rome, Italy

Date: August 27, 1963

To: Director, FBI (100-387835)

From: Legat, Rome (100-808) (RUC)

Subject: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

IS - C

ISA - 1950

Re Romelet 4/2/63 and New York let 4/10/63.

Legat, Rome, has reported pertinent information developed to date concerning the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL (CSJMS) under the case captions of [REDACTED] and HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL.

IS - C, Bufile 100-404849.

UACB, Legat, Rome, will continue to report pertinent information under the caption of individuals as noted above unless the information clearly pertains to the CSJMS itself rather than to an individual or individuals in whom we have a security interest. A copy of such communications will be designated for the CSJMS files of the Bureau and the New York Office.

3 - Bureau

(1 - Foreign Liaison)

(1 - Bufile 100-404849 HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL)

(1 - New York 100-107111)

(1 - New York 100-109549 HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL)

1 - Rome (100-655 HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL)

1 - Rome (100-808)

JCM/hca

(11)

100-404849-
NOT RECORDED

126 SEP 6 63

64 SEP 26 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-404849)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-109849)-P

SUBJECT: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL, aka
SM - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 9/11/63

Re Bulet to State Department 6/24/63 and WFO
letter to Bureau 8/17/63.

On 9/6/63 records of the Customs Bureau, Bowling
Green, NYC were made available by [REDACTED] to
SA [REDACTED]. These records failed to reflect
subject or her son, MARK SOBELL, as passengers on TWA
flight 801 which arrived at Idlewild Airport, NYC from
Rome 9/1/63 at 7:00 PM. *Italy*

[REDACTED]

NYO has stop notice placed with INS, NY and will
alert other sources to advise of subject's return to USA.
Bureau will be advised on any pertinent information
developed.

- ② - Bureau (100-404849) (RM)
1 - WFO (100-3074) (INFO)
1 - New York (100-109849)

JCB:mr
(4)

EX-103

62 SEP 23 1963

REC-105/100-404849-138

SUBV CONTROL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (Your file 100-109849 DATE: 9/16/63)

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-464849
(Room No. 835)SUBJECT: Helen Leviton Sabell
SM-C

- ☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

Pending Letter Sent Bureau 9/11/63.

- ☒ 2. Date ☐ letter ☐ submitted
☐ report ☐ will be submitted

- ☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted.

- ☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation

- ☐ 5. ☐ Saker by
☐ Surep

(Place reply herein and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment.)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 17 1963	
FBI - NEW YORK	



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: September 9, 1963
To: Director, FBI (100-404849)
From: Legat, Rome (100-655) (P)
Subject: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SM - C

Re Romelet 7/18/63 and Romelet 8/27/63 captioned
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, IS - C; ISA -
1950. (u)

Rome Office will continue to follow this matter and
report pertinent information developed to the Bureau. (u)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP (S) OF
DATE 4-7-77

4842
Exempt from GDS
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ENCLOSURE

- ⑥ - Bureau (Encs. 9)
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
(1 - Bufile 100-387835 Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell)
(1 - New York 100-109849)
(1 - New York 100-107111 Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell)
1 - Rome (100-808) Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1 - Rome (100-655)
JCM:hcs
(8)

CONFIDENTIAL

EX-115

CONFIDENTIAL

3 SEP 16 1963

SUBV CONTROL

53 SEP 26 1963

FILE # 100-404849

SUBJECT HELEN SOBELL

SERIAL 139 (LHM) DATE 9-9-63

CONSISTING OF 3 (WITH 2 COPIES) PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number [REDACTED].

SAC
Legal Attache, Bern
(100-677)

October 4, 1963

Director, FBI
(100-404849)

ELIY LEVITOF SONELL
SN - C

REGISTERED MAIL
XXXXXXXXXXXX

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 9/11/63.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained in Bureau files

100-404849-

- 1 - Bonn (100-1022) - Enclosures (2) (1 translation, 1 letterhead memorandum)
- 1 - London - Enclosures (2) (1 translation, 1 letterhead memorandum)
- 1 - Madrid - Enclosures (2) (1 translation, 1 letterhead memorandum)
- 1 - New York - Enclosures (2) (1 translation, 1 letterhead memorandum)
- 1 - Paris - Enclosures (2) (1 translation, 1 letterhead memorandum)
- 1 - Rome (100-655) - Enclosures (2) (1 translation, 1 letterhead memorandum)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Bland, sent direct with enclosure)
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure

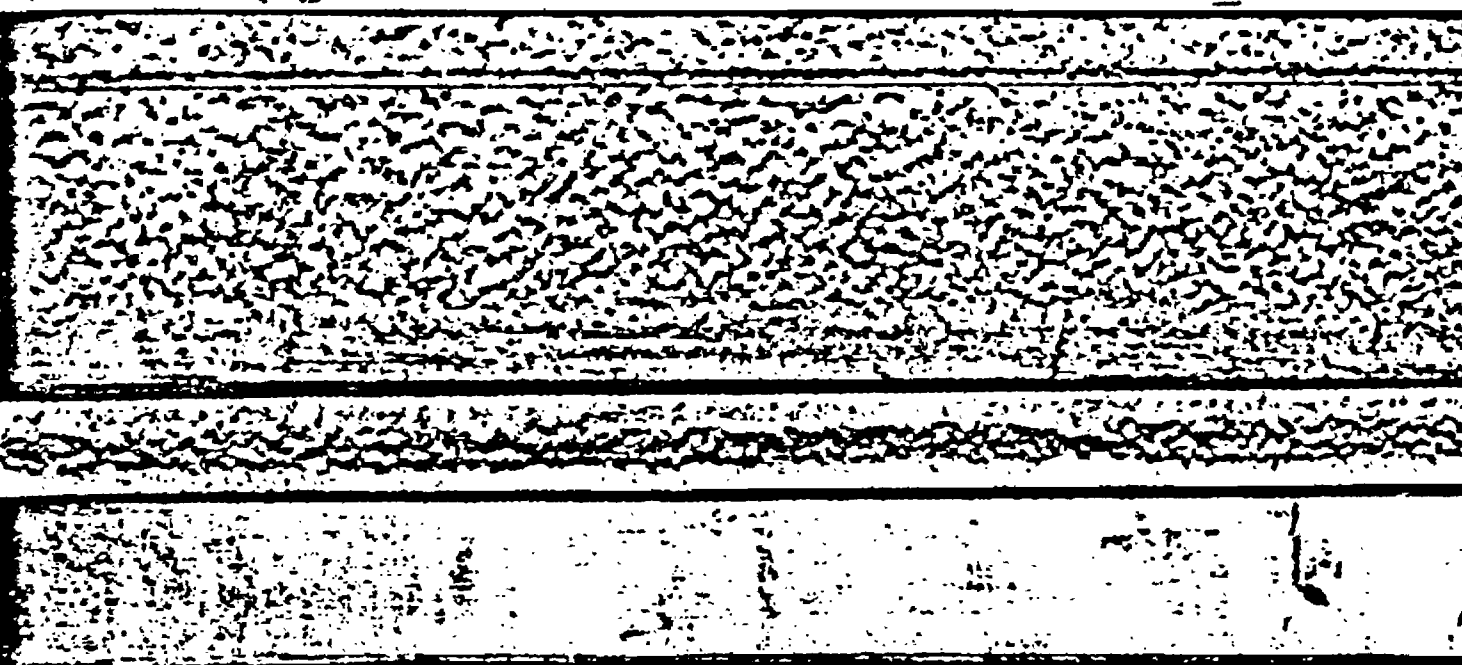
NOT RECORDED for review

MAILED 11
OCT 7 - 1963
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

down 6 OCT 10 1963



TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

A clipping of an article from "Voix Ouvriere" (Workers' Voice), of August 3, 1963.

CONVERSATION WITH MRS. HELEN SOBELL

"MY HUSBAND IS INNOCENT," says to us the wife of physicist Morton Sobell, who begins in August his fourteenth year in prison. He was arrested as an "accomplice" of the Rosenbergs.

It was in the bar of the Cointrin Airport that Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, held for thirteen years in American prisons for Rosenberg "affair," received press and several friends.

A young boy is at her side: her son Mark. He was one year old when his father was arrested. Since then he had the right to see him for two hours once a month: a father for twenty-four hours a year.....

Mrs. Sobell is on a "European tour" at the moment, seeking the support of public opinion in favor of the release of her husband. "Morton is innocent," she says to us. "He has been in prison for thirteen years. In August he is going to start his fourteenth year of imprisonment. All these years we fought for his release. At present, numerous people throughout the world joined us in demanding this measure."

The reason for her coming to Geneva is here: to find new supporters, again and always to keep bringing to the attention of the people to an unjust fate which struck at them fourteen years ago: her, her husband and their child.

A Committee Born in Geneva

"I came to Geneva," stated Helen Sobell, "to continue

TRANSLATED BY: *SM*

September 27, 1963 *SM, drv*

ENCLOSURE

100-404849-

this work and to find the latest supporters who, we hope, will bring about the awaited decision: the liberation of Morton.

"Were you successful?"

"Certainly," replies Helen Sobell with a smile, full of hope. And she gives me a letter addressed to President Kennedy. This letter is being circulated among the scientific and diplomatic circles of Geneva. Already numerous men of science, particularly collaborators of the CERN, pastors and priests, personalities from the world of culture and international political circles, signed it. Soon, the Sobell Committee will be formed which will circulate a petition, to collect new signatures.

Here is this document:

"The undersigned, scientists of all nationalities working in Geneva, have the honor to address you on behalf of a colleague, Morton Sobell, who has served now thirteen years of a thirty-year sentence for 'conspiracy and espionage' against the United States.

"We realize that, normally, a case of this type should be regarded as an internal affair of your country and that it would be improper for foreigners to intervene. However, this particular case has now acquired an international scope, and many eminent jurists and scientists expressed the opinion that, in view of the evidence, the circumstances of the trial and the state of public opinion at that time, it was a case in which justice clearly did not appear to have been done."

"We are certain that you are aware that many loyal friends of the United States, among whom we count ourselves, have been seriously concerned about this case and preoccupied with the idea that an innocent man still finds himself in prison.

"The establishment of innocence of this man upon legal basis is doubtless a difficult and complicated matter. We believe, however, that Morton Sobell can be released by an act of clemency on your part and we urgently appeal to you to take this step.

"We cannot believe that such an act on your part would be detrimental to the interests of your country, but that, on the contrary, it will immensely strengthen the image of justice, mercy and humanity of the United States throughout the world."

News of the Rosenberg Children

In the commotion which followed the distribution of the letter I asked Helen Sobell if she had any news about the Rosenberg children.

"They are fine," she replied. "They are taken care of."

And she remembered a meeting held at Carnegie Hall in New York on the twelfth anniversary of the execution of the Rosenbergs. The hall was full; more than 3,000 people. Dr. Urey, Nobel prize winner, expressed there an absolute conviction of the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

Why Sobell Is In Prison

But perhaps, it is well to recall why Sobell is in prison. In the course of trial he passed practically unnoticed: prosecution and defense were above all occupied with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Sobell was convicted on a testimony of a single witness, certain Max Elitcher, admittedly guilty of false testimony on several occasions. Elitcher asserted without any proof that Sobell delivered to Rosenberg a 35 mm. film. Contents of this film? Unknown, even to the court! And Sobell was convicted not for what he did or did not do, but because of McCarthyist hysteria which at that time reached its height. Korean War was raging and the United States had just lost its monopoly of the atom bomb - it was necessary to provide expiatory victims for American public opinion. The Rosenbergs were the two executed at Sing-Sing. The third one, Sobell, was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

5 Years in Alcatraz

Here, in a few words is the terrible story of Morton Sobell, an innocent man who lived for five years in Alcatraz, the terrible prison which was recently closed.

"During all these years," resumes Helen Sobell, "we, I and my son, have always taken advantage of the authorization which was granted to us to visit Sobell for two hours once a month. Even when he was in Alcatraz, which meant that for this we had to cross the entire length of the United States every month.

"Was Sobell accorded the privileges extended to political prisoners?"

"This is impossible in the United States," declares Helen Sobell. "There were no political prisoners, according to the American law. Hence, the rules applied are those for common prisoners..."

"Are you satisfied with your stay in Geneva?"

"Very much. First of all, because I have found here resolute friends, convinced of my husband's innocence and ready to act.

"And then, because Geneva is a halting place on my European journey. I have been traveling for two months. From Florence to Milan, to Brussels, and Paris, to Amsterdam and Manchester, to democratic Germany. Everywhere I found support and understanding. Meetings were organized. People from all walks of life took part in them, giving me the support of their signatures, sending messages to President Kennedy. Sometimes, as in Manchester, I spoke on television. Another time, in Paris, they considered me an undesirable person: it appeared that Gaullist authorities 'enlisted' me in the Communist Party. If this were the case, I would not have the U. S. passport and I would not be able to come to Europe..."

Sobell Is Ill!

Then her glance became veiled in sadness; bending over a small table in the bar which separates us, she says softly:

"Sobell is ill. For two years the state of his health has been deteriorating. It became imperative to release him, so that he can receive the necessary care. Tell your readers and your friends to write to President Kennedy at the White House. Tell them to ask leniency for Sobell, to have him released. Kennedy can do it. Not only has he the legal means for it, but if the pressure of public opinion is general, he will do it."

Upon these hopeful words, I grasped the hands of Helen and Mark Sobell. In a moment their plane departs. They are going to Vienna, then to Rome, from where they will depart for the U.S.A., thus accomplishing their "tour of Europe," rich with sympathy of innumerable people who are ready to fight to obtain the release of an innocent prisoner, Morton Sobell.

A sympathy which extends from parliamentary English circles (30 deputies and lords signed a letter, requesting his liberation) and the broad Italian and French political spheres, to scientific circles of all the countries of Europe.

What You Can Do

Bon voyage, Helen Sobell. Bon voyage, Mark! We wish it will be granted to you in the future to see your father more than 24 hours a year....

And to make this a reality, friends and readers, help us. Do not wait, send a simple word today to the following address: President John Kennedy, the White House, Washington. "Release Morton Sobell, an innocent man. Do this for the sake of justice, in the spirit of relaxation which is growing between the East and West. Restore to Mark his father!"

/s/ Robert Tischer.

FILE # 100-404849

SUBJECT HELEN SOBELL

SERIAL NR (LHM) DATE 10-8-63

CONSISTING OF 3 PAGES

OF WHICH PAGES 1 & 2 ARE

**is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~XXXX~~.**

FBI

Date: 10/3/63

Transmit the following in _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

SUBJECT: HELEN
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C; ISA, 1950

[REDACTED]

This LHM is being classified "Confidential" because it contains information which, if disseminated, could reveal the identity of the source who is of continuing value. This, in turn, could have an adverse effect on the national security interests of the country.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 11-7-71

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (100-387835) (Encls. 6) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (100-25474) (INFO) (RM)

1 - NY 100-107111 (41) 68

Classified by 4913

Exempt from GDS Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite

JAH:mmml
(7)

AGENCY CC ENCL
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 10-4-63
HOW FORW. FILE
BY T. J. [illegible]

APR 2 3/17/72

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

174 NOV 8 1963

Per

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge
64 OCT 14 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell
Internal Security - C;
Internal Security Act, 1950

11

APPENDIX
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL, 'the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'"

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company, on April 16, 1963, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE # 100-404849

SUBJECT HELEN SOBELL

SERIAL 140 DATE 9-11-63

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

OF WHICH PAGE 2

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under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~XXXX~~.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (100-404849)

DATE: 9/11/63

FROM: Legat, Bern (100-677) (RUC)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SM - C

Classified by 4842
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Re: Rylet 8/7/63

[REDACTED]

Also enclosed is an article from the 8/3/63 issue of the Swiss communist newspaper "Voix Ouvrière". The Bureau is requested to have this article translated from French to English, retain the original, and furnish copies of the translation to interested offices.

- 1 - Bureau (Encl. 7) ENCLOSURE
1 - Liaison (Encl.)
1 - New York
1 - Bonn (100-1022) (info) (direct)
1 - London (info) (direct)
1 - Madrid (info) (direct)
1 - Paris (info) (direct)
1 - Rome (100-655) (info) (direct)
1 - Bern

HOG:mle
(10)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Classified by 4842
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

11/2/77

REC 48

CHAL 100
LPT 100
100-404849-141

SEP 16 1963

RECEIVED

FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT

OCT 14 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Entretien avec Mrs Helen Sobell

« MON MARI EST INNOCENT »

nous déclare l'épouse du physicien Morton Sobell qui commence, en août, sa quatorzième année de prison. Il avait été arrêté comme „complice“ des Rosenberg

C'est au bar de l'aéroport de Coltrin que Mme Helen Sobell, épouse de Morton Sobell, emprisonné depuis treize ans dans les geôles américaines pour l'affaire Rosenberg, a reçu la presse et quelques amis.

A ses côtés, un jeune garçon : son fils Mark. Il avait une année lorsque son père fut arrêté. Depuis, il a eu le droit, chaque mois, de le voir deux heures : un papa pour vingt-quatre heures par an.

Mrs Sobell fait en ce moment un « tour d'Europe » pour trouver l'appui de l'opinion publique en faveur de la libération de son mari. « Morton est innocent, nous dit-elle. Il est en prison depuis treize ans. En août, il va commencer sa quatorzième année d'emprisonnement. Pendant toutes ces années, nous nous sommes battus pour sa mise en liberté. Maintenant, de nombreuses personnalités dans le monde se sont jointes à nous pour réclamer cette mesure. »

La raison de sa venue à Genève est là : trouver de nouveaux appuis, encore et toujours éveiller l'attention de personnalités au sort injuste qui les a frappés, il y a 14 ans, elle, son mari et leur enfant.

UN COMITE VA NAÎTRE A GENEVE

« Je suis venue à Genève, poursuit Helen Sobell, pour continuer ce travail et trouver les derniers appuis qui, nous l'espérons, détermineront la décision attendue : la libération de Morton. »

— Avez-vous obtenu des succès ?

— Certainement, répond avec un sourire plein d'espoir, Helen Sobell.

Et elle nous tend une lettre adressée au président Kennedy. Cette lettre circule dans les milieux scientifiques et diplomatiques de Genève. Déjà de nombreux hommes de science — en particulier des collaborateurs du CERN —, des pasteurs, et des prêtres, des personnalités du monde de la culture et des milieux politiques internationaux l'ont signée. Bientôt, un Comité Sobell va naître et il lancera un appel pour

On s'occupe d'eux.

Et elle évoque la meeting tenu au Carnegie Hall de New York, à l'occasion du dixième anniversaire de l'exécution des Rosenberg. La salle était pleine : plus de 3000 personnes. Le Dr Urey, prix Nobel, y a exprimé la conviction absolue de l'innocence des Rosenberg et de Morton Sobell.

POURQUOI SOBELL EST EN PRISON

Mais peut-être est-il utile de rappeler pourquoi Sobell est en prison. Au cours du procès, il avait passé pratiquement insaperçu : accusation et défense étaient surtout occupées de Julius et Ethel Rosenberg. Sobell, lui, fut condamné sur la déposition d'un seul témoin, un certain Max Elitcher, reconnu coupable de plusieurs faux témoignages. Elitcher affirmait, sans aucune preuve, que Sobell avait livré à Rosenberg un film de 35 mm. Le contenu de ce film ? Inconnu, même du tribunal ! Et Sobell fut condamné non pas pour ce qu'il avait fait ou pas fait, mais à

cause de l'hystérie de « maccarthysme » qui atteignait alors son paroxysme. Il fallait — on était en pleine guerre de Corée — et les Etats-Unis venaient de perdre le monopole de la bombe atomique — fournir des victimes expiatoires à l'opinion américaine. Deux furent exécutés à Sing-Sing : les Rosenberg. Le troisième — Sobell — fut condamné à 30 ans de prison.

5 ANS A ALCATRAS

Voici en quelques mots l'histoire terrible de Morton Sobell, un innocent qui a vécu cinq ans à Alcatraz, cette terrible prison que l'on vient de supprimer.

— Pendant toutes ces années, dit encore Helen Sobell, nous avons toujours, mon fils et moi, utilisé l'autorisation qui nous était accordée de rendre visite à Sobell deux heures par mois. Même lorsqu'il était à Alcatraz et que cela voulait dire pour nous traverser, chaque mois, toute l'étendue des Etats-Unis.

— Est-ce que Sobell a été mis au bénéfice du régime des prisonniers politiques ?

— Ce n'est pas possible aux Etats-Unis, déclare Helen Sobell. Il n'y a pas, selon la loi américaine, de prisonniers politiques. Dès lors, le seul régime appliqué est celui des

sonniers de droit commun.

— Etes-vous satisfaite de votre séjour genevois ?

— Très. D'abord parce que j'ai trouvé ici des amis résolus, convaincus de l'innocence de mon mari et prêts à agir.

Ensuite, parce que Genève est une étape de mon périple européen. Il y a deux mois que je voyage. De Florence à Milan, à Bruxelles et à Paris, à Amsterdam et à Manchester, dans l'Allemagne démocratique. Partout, j'ai trouvé appui et compréhension. Des meetings ont été organisés. Des gens de tous les milieux y ont pris part, m'ont accordé l'appui de leur signature, ont envoyé des messages au président Kennedy. Parfois, comme à Manchester, j'ai parlé à la télévision. D'autre fois, comme à Paris, on m'a considérée comme indésirable : il paraît que les autorités gaullistes m'ont « inscrite » dans la liste des communistes. Si c'était le cas, je n'aurais pas eu de passeport pour les Etats-Unis et je n'aurais pas pu venir en Europe.

SOBELL EST MALADE

Puis le regard plein de tristesse, se penchant au-dessus de la petite table où, basiquement nous séparé, elle dit docilement : « Mon mari est malade. Depuis deux ans, son état de santé s'aggrave. Il est devenu urgent de le libérer, afin qu'il puisse recevoir les soins nécessaires. Disons à nos amis, à nos amis qu'ils écrivent au président Kennedy, à la Maison-Blanche. Disons-leur qu'ils demandent la grâce pour Sobell et qu'on le libère. Kennedy peut le faire. Non seulement il en a les moyens légaux, mais si la pression de l'opinion publique est générale, il le fera. »

Sur ces mots d'espoir, je serre la main à Helen et à Mark Sobell. Dans un instant, leur avion part. Ils vont

ENCLOSURE

Voici ce document :

« Les soussignés, hommes de science de toutes les nationalités travaillant à Genève, ont l'honneur de s'adresser à vous en tant que collègue, Morton Sobell, qui a maintenant purgé treize ans d'une peine de trente ans pour « conspiration et espionnage » contre les Etats-Unis.

Nous sommes conscients que, normalement, un cas de ce genre doit être considéré comme une affaire intérieure de votre pays, et qu'il serait inconvenant pour des étrangers d'intervenir. Cependant, ce cas particulier a maintenant pris une ampleur internationale, et beaucoup d'éminents juristes et scientifiques ont exprimé l'opinion que, tenant compte de l'évidence, les circonstances du procès et l'état de l'opinion publique en ce temps-là, c'était un cas dans lequel la justice ne paraît pas avoir été faite manifestement.

Nous sommes certains que vous êtes conscients que beaucoup d'amis fidèles des Etats-Unis, parmi lesquels nous nous comptons, ont été sérieusement inquiétés par ce cas et par la préoccupation qu'un innocent se trouve toujours en prison.

L'établissement de l'innocence de cet homme sur une base légale est sans doute une affaire difficile et compliquée. Nous croyons savoir, cependant, que Morton Sobell peut être libéré par un acte de clémence de votre part, et nous vous prions instamment de faire cette démarche.

Nous ne pouvons croire qu'un tel acte de votre part pourrait exercer une influence défavorable sur les intérêts de votre pays, mais qu'au contraire il augmentera énormément l'image de la justice, de la grâce et de l'humanité des Etats-Unis partout dans le monde.

DES NOUVELLES DES ENFANTS ROSENBERG

Dans le brouhaha qui suit la distribution de la lettre, je demande à Helen Sobell si elle a des nouvelles des enfants Rosenberg.

— Ils vont bien, me répond-elle.

partiront pour les U.S.A., accomplissant ainsi leur « tour d'Europe », riches de la sympathie d'innombrables personnes qui sont prêtes à lutter pour obtenir la liberté de Morton Sobell, ce prisonnier innocent.

Une sympathie qui s'étend aux milieux parlementaires anglais (30 députés et des lords ont signé une lettre réclamant la libération) à de larges cercles politiques italiens ou français, aux milieux scientifiques de tous les pays d'Europe.

CE QUE VOUS POUVEZ FAIRE

Bon voyage, Helen Sobell. Bon voyage, Mark ! Qu'il te soit donné désormais de voir ton papa plus de 24 heures par an.

Et pour que ce souhait devienne réalité, amis lecteurs, aidez-nous. Sans plus attendre, aujourd'hui même, adressez un simple mot à l'adresse suivante : Président John Kennedy, Maison-Blanche, Washington. « Libérez Morton Sobell, innocent. Faites-le pour la justice, dans l'esprit de la détente qui s'amorce entre l'Est et l'Ouest. Redonnez son papa à Mark ! »

Robert TUSCHER.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-404849)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-109849) (P)

SUBJECT: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL aka
SM - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 9/27/63

ReBulet to State Department dated 6/24/63.
ReNYlet dated 9/11/63.

Enclosed are 12 and one copies of a letterhead memorandum for Bureau and Washington Field Office respectively setting forth information indicating subject's return to the US.

Inspector [REDACTED] INS, telephonically furnished the information regarding subject's return to the US to IC [REDACTED] on 9/18/63. b7c

An information copy of this communication and letterhead memorandum is being furnished WFO since this office has a lead outstanding to review subject's file at the Passport Office, Department of State.

- 3-Bureau (Encls.12) (RM)
(1-100-387835) (COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL)
1-Washington Field (100-3074) (Encls.1) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York (100-107111) (COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL)
1-New York

GAG:cbg
(6)

REC-96

encl to Stab CIB, RAO
REF: [REDACTED]
DATE FORW. [REDACTED]
HOW FORW. [REDACTED]
BY [REDACTED]

100-404849-143
12 SEP 30 1963

12 ENCLOSURE

SUBV. CONTROL

OCT 15 1963

64 OCT 21 1963



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

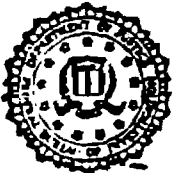
Re: Helen Levitov Sobell
Security Matter - C

On September 18, 1963, Inspector [REDACTED] United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York, International Airport, New York, New York, advised that Helen L. Sobell arrived in the United States on September 18, 1963, at 6:45 p.m. aboard Trans World Airlines (TWA), flight number 841 from Rome, Italy. b7c

Inspector [REDACTED] further advised that Sobell, utilizing United States Passport Number C740194, was admitted as a United States Citizen. Her destination was 30 Charlton Street, New York 14, New York. b7c

The current telephone directory for the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, reveals Mrs. Helen Sobell resides at 30 Charlton Street, and subscribes to telephone number Watkins 9-9061.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

Re: Helen Levitov Sobell
Security Matter - C

On September 18, 1963, Inspector [REDACTED] United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York, International Airport, New York, New York, advised that Helen L. Sobell arrived in the United States on September 18, 1963, at 6:45 p.m. aboard Trans World Airlines (TWA), flight number 841 from Rome, Italy. b7c

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FILE # 100-404649

SUBJECT HELEN SOBELL

SERIAL 144 DATE 9-30-63

CONSISTING OF 5 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number [REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-404849)

DATE: 10/21/63

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-3074) (P)

SUBJECT: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL, aka
SM - C
(OO:NY)

Remylet 8/17/63, and NYlet 9/27/63.

IC [REDACTED] ascertained on 10/16/63, b7c
that the subject's passport file is still charged out in
the State Department and is unable to determine who has it.

Efforts are continuing to locate file.

- ②-Bureau
- 2-New York (100-109849)
- 1-WFO

CEG:jsw
(5)

REC-55

100-404849-145

EX-116

OCT 22 1963

SUBV. CONTROL

59 OCT 25 1963

FILE # 100-404849

SUBJECT HELEN SOBELL

SERIAL 147 (LHM) DATE 10-23-63

CONSISTING OF 6 (WITH 4 COPIES) PAGES
OF WHICH PAGES 1, 4 & 6 ARE

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number [REDACTED]



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

SECRET

Date: October 23, 1963
To: Director, FBI (100-404849)
From: Legat, Rome (100-655) (RUC)
Subject: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL AND APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
SM - C

Re Romelet, 9-9-63. U

AND APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF

DATE 4-7-77

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

14 - Bureau (Enc. 17) Foreign Liaison Section

- (1 - Bufile [REDACTED])
- (1 - Bufile [REDACTED])
- (1 - Bufile [REDACTED])
- (1 - Bufile [REDACTED])
- (1 - Bufile [REDACTED])
- (1 - New York [REDACTED])
- (1 - New York [REDACTED])
- (2 - New York 100-109849 Helen L. Sobell)
- (1 - Los Angeles [REDACTED])
- (1 - Los Angeles [REDACTED])

- 1 - Legat, Bonn (100-1022 Helen L. Sobell) (Inf.) (sent direct) Enc.
- 1 - Legat, London (Inf.) (sent direct) Enc.
- 5 - Rome (100-655 Helen Levitov Sobell)

100-404849/47

OCT 31 1963

JCM:pc
(21)

SECRET

60 NOV 21 1963

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

In view of the subject's return to the United States, this office is taking no further action in this matter at this time. U

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

The September 8, 1963, Rome daily Italian-language newspaper "Paese Sera" [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] contained an article reporting on a press conference held by HELEN SOBELL on September 7, 1963, as follows: c

"A press conference was held in Rome yesterday at the offices of the National Committee for Democratic Solidarity by Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, the physicist who was sentenced by the courts of the United States to 30 year imprisonment during the trial which sentenced to death the ROSENBERGS, accused of espionage in favor of the Soviet Union. HELEN SOBELL is making a tour of principal European cities in an effort to obtain the freedom and rehabilitation of her husband, who has been incarcerated for 14 years and is presently gravely ill. U

~~SECRET~~

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"During the first part of her conference, Helen Sobell talked of the period when the Rosenberg-Sobell trial was held. She said, 'At that time the Korean War was in progress and the American people were in a state of hysteria because of the atomic bomb. The USSR had exploded their first nuclear weapon causing panic in America where, until that time, it was believed that the USSR was at a technical level inferior to that of the United States and not in possession of atomic arms. Under the leadership of McCarthy, a witchhunt was begun; the trial was commenced concerning the Rosenbergs and Sobell, wrongfully accused as being the chief espionage agents.' U

"Subsequently, Sobell recalled that Public Prosecutor Roy Cohn had asked Morton Sobell to testify against the Rosenbergs and upon his refusal to do so, Cohn incriminated Sobell for complicity in the crimes attributed to the Rosenbergs. Sobell continued that this was a true case of injustice; that the trial was based on lies and false elements. She added that documentation of the falsity of the evidence was presented to the American courts, but it still was not possible to have these proofs respected from a judicial point of view. U

"Mrs. Sobell recalled that two days previously Roy Cohn had been arrested for false oaths and obstruction of justice. U

"At the conclusion of the press conference, Helen Sobell distributed to representatives of the press a declaration pertaining to the arrest of Roy Cohn and to the Rosenberg-Sobell trial." U

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

"Following the September 8, 1963, article in 'Paese Sera' regarding Sobell, the newspaper 'L'Unita', organ of the Communist Party of Italy, in its September 18, 1963, issue carried an article entitled 'Liberty for Sobell', and the Communist magazine 'Vie Nuove' on September 26, 1963, carried an article entitled 'Sobell sees her husband only 24 hours a year'. U

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] contained an article reporting on a press conference held by HELEN SOBELL on September 7, 1963, as follows:

"A press conference was held in Rome yesterday at the offices of the National Committee for Democratic Solidarity by Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, the physicist who was sentenced by the courts of the United States to 30 year imprisonment during the trial which sentenced to death the ROSENBERGS, accused of espionage in favor of the Soviet Union. HELEN SOBELL is making a tour of principal European cities in an effort to obtain the freedom and rehabilitation of her husband, who has been incarcerated for 14 years and is presently gravely ill."

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- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

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"At the conclusion of the press conference, Helen Sobell distributed to representatives of the press a declaration pertaining to the arrest of Roy Cohn and to the Rosenberg-Sobell trial."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

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[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

The September 8, 1963, Rome daily Italian-language newspaper "Paese Sera", [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] contained an article reporting on a press conference held by HELEN SOBELL on September 7, 1963, as follows: [REDACTED] b1

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

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b1

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

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[REDACTED] contained an article reporting on a press conference held by HELEN SOBELL on September 7, 1963, as follows: b1

"A press conference was held in Rome yesterday at the offices of the National Committee for Democratic Solidarity by Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, the physicist who was sentenced by the courts of the United States to 30 year imprisonment during the trial which sentenced to death the ROSENBERGS, accused of espionage in favor of the Soviet Union. HELEN SOBELL is making a tour of principal European cities in an effort to obtain the freedom and rehabilitation of her husband, who has been incarcerated for 14 years and is presently gravely ill. b1

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

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[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

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[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

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~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

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[REDACTED] contained an article reporting on a press conference held by HELEN SOBELL on September 7, 1963, as follows:

"A press conference was held in Rome yesterday at the offices of the National Committee for Democratic Solidarity by Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, the physicist who was sentenced by the courts of the United States to 30 year imprisonment during the trial which sentenced to death the ROSENBERGS, accused of espionage in favor of the Soviet Union. HELEN SOBELL is making a tour of principal European cities in an effort to obtain the freedom and rehabilitation of her husband, who has been incarcerated for 14 years and is presently gravely ill.

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- 2 -

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"Mrs. Sobell recalled that two days previously Roy Cohn had been arrested for false oaths and obstruction of justice. U

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

61

~~SECRET~~

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[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

"Following the September 8, 1963, article in 'Paese Sera' regarding Sobell, the newspaper 'L'Unita', organ of the Communist Party of Italy, in its September 18, 1963, issue carried an article entitled 'Liberty for Sobell', and the Communist magazine 'Vie Nuove' on September 26, 1963, carried an article entitled 'Sobell sees her husband only 24 hours a year'. U

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-404849)

DATE: 12/10/63

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-3074) (RUC)

SUBJECT: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL, aka

SM-C

(OO:NY)

ReWFOlet 10/21/63.

Enclosed for Bureau and New York respectively are ten and two copies of LHM.

Files Passport Office reviewed SA PAUL E. MORRISON. LHM classified "Confidential," inasmuch as Embassy Rome telegram 6/20/63, and airgram 7/18/63, were so classified.

- ENCLOSURE
- ②-Bureau (Enc. 10)
 - 2-New York (100-109849) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 1-WFO

PEM:glg
(5)

Copy to CIA RUC
by routing slip for

12/17/63

by [signature]

REC 37 100-404849-149
EX-105

DEC 11 1963

53 DEC 18 1963

SUB CONTROL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
December 10, 1963

HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SECURITY MATTER-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF *Class*
DATE *4-7-78*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED

The Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell is described in the Appendix. U

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Classified by *434v*
Exempt from GDS, Category *V*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

11/11/94

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Refused

(c)

A translation of the article appearing in "Unità" dated June 28, 1963, is as follows:

"Casa della Cultura"

Sobell's Wife Asks Milanese to Help Her Save Her Husband.

"Helen, the wife of Morton Sobell who was sentenced in America to 30 years in jail in the same trial in which the death penalty was given the Rosenbergs, arrived in Milan to ask the Italians to aid her in obtaining freedom for her husband: a little woman, intelligent, tenacious, armed with the iron conviction of her husband's innocence. Beside her was Mark, the son who has never known his father: a boy of fourteen, pallid, wan, prematurely aged by the tragedy.

"The absolute illegality of the trial, which by now has become the historic symbol of the MacCarthy period, was demonstrated with scientific exactness, at the beginning of the meeting, by Avvocato Giuliana FUA', by Senator Gianfranco MARIS, and by the journalist Vittorio ORLITA. The facts are known and clear: the arrest of the scientist FUCHS in England and his confession of having transmitted atomic secrets to the Soviets, brought about the arrest, in America, of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, of Morton Sobell and of the Rosenberg's brother-in-law, that GREENGLASS, who blackmailed by the secret service, agreed to become the accuser of his companions-in-misfortune.

"America was, at that time, in the most acute period of the 'cold war'; the announcement that the USSR also had atomic weapons, the Korean conflict, had created a widespread

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

hysteria of which MacCarthy had become the mouth-piece and the organizer. In this atmosphere of organized violence, of anti-Semitism, of blind anti-Communism (the Rosenbergs were Jews and Communists) the trial took place. No proof was presented. The only real witness for the prosecution was Greenglass, the mechanic, who told of having passed on to the Rosenbergs the designs of the atomic bomb 'reconstructed from memory' with the relative calculations overheard from conversations of several scientists: he who had flunked mathematics in high school. Ethel Rosenberg's refusal to testify against herself was considered a confession. Military law was applied to deeds that, even were they true, were at most committed in times of peace. The judge pronounced the sentence of death which the jury had not requested. U

"All this is today all too clear. The selfsame Court of Appeals of New York, in a judgment passed February 6 of this year, held that the judge has been 'unfair' (in English in the text), that is, scorretto, illegal, but refused review of the trial on the grounds that the term had expired. A procedural excuse is invoked to bar the road to justice. U

"This, the exposition of the facts, was recounted by the three orators in a clear, terse, precise manner. At the end, Helen Sobell rose to speak. In a tone deliberately calm, in short, incisive sentences, she said: 'My husband is innocent. The Rosenbergs were innocent. This is the incontrovertible truth. Because my husband refused to serve as a false witness against the Rosenbergs, he was sentenced to thirty years. Because the Rosenbergs refused to serve as false witnesses against others, they were sentenced to death. Now I ask you to help me save an innocent man who is being slowly killed, as his companions were killed with one blow.' U

"In a silence tense and moving, Helen Sobell continued: 'I speak a foreign language but we all speak the same language against injustice and for truthfulness. It is the moment to unite our voices. For thirteen years, I, my family, and my friends have been fighting. But now my husband is seriously ill (he has lost twenty kilos in weight) and we must arrive in time to save his life and return him to freedom. Morton is a good and honest man, a scientist who can still give his contribution to humanity. President U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kennedy has the power to free him. I shall go to the White House to ask him. But you can help me. You can raise your voice, as Russell, Sartre, Pablo Casals, Martin Luther King, the first Rabbi of Israel, hundreds of American ecclesiastics, half-a-score of English Deputies, democratic personalities all over the world have done. Within a few days, Kennedy will be among you in Milan; make him listen to the voice that asks for justice. I am a foreigner and I don't know how it can be done, but you do.' Helen bowed her head. There was a long pause. Then, almost whispered, the last words: 'My son was one year old when his father was imprisoned. Don't you think that's enough.' U

"The appeal did not fall in a vacuum. Proposed by Senator Maris, the gathering approved the sending of a telegram to Kennedy asking for Sobell's freedom. Then other proposals were advanced for an energetic action here in Milan. The generous capital of Lombardy will not let fall the appeal that was addressed to its heart and to its sense of justice." U

A communication from the American Embassy at Rome dated September 13, 1963, contains the following information: U

Mrs. Helen Sobell made a public appearance at a press conference on September 7, 1963, in the Rome Headquarters of the Communist-Front Italian Association of Democratic Jurists. Mrs. Sobell's plea for the release of her husband, which took the form of an attack on Roy Cohn, was reported on the inside pages of the communist papers "Unita" and "Paese Sera" and the Socialist "Avanti". A translation of Mrs. Sobell's prepared statement to the press which formed the substance of the published articles is as follows: U

"The arrest of Roy Cohn under the accusation of perjury and of obstructing the course of justice ought once again to draw the attention of world public opinion to his conduct in the Rosenberg/Sobell case of which he was the principal architect. Before Roy Cohn became known to the American public as a liar, who gave false testimony during the public Army/McCarthy hearings, he had used his wicked talent as the prosecutor of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and my husband, Morton Sobell. U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The innocent Rosenberg couple was killed ten years ago and my husband, equally innocent, for 14 years has languished in jail. History will establish the truth, and justice will be rendered to Morton Sobell and to the Rosenbergs."

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**COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL**

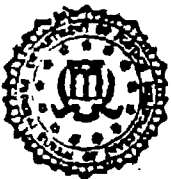
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
December 10, 1963

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF 12-10-63
DATE 4-7-80

HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SECURITY MATTER-C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Morton Sobell is described in the Appendix.

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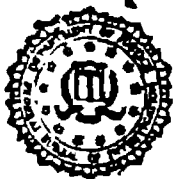
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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
December 10, 1963

HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SECURITY MATTER-C

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DATE 4-7-82 AP/4

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AND FIELD OFFICES
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The Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell is described in the Appendix.

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A translation of the article appearing in "Unità" dated June 28, 1963, is as follows:

"Casa della Cultura

Sobell's Wife Asks Milanese to Help Her Save Her Husband.

"Helen, the wife of Morton Sobell who was sentenced in America to 30 years in jail in the same trial in which the death penalty was given the Rosenbergs, arrived in Milan to ask the Italians to aid her in obtaining freedom for her husband: a little woman, intelligent, tenacious, armed with the iron conviction of her husband's innocence. Beside her was Mark, the son who has never known his father: a boy of fourteen, pallid, wan, prematurely aged by the tragedy.

"The absolute illegality of the trial, which by now has become the historic symbol of the MacCarthy period, was demonstrated with scientific exactness, at the beginning of the meeting, by Avvocato Giuliana FUA', by Senator Gianfranco MARIS, and by the journalist Vittorio ORILIA. The facts are known and clear: the arrest of the scientist FUCHS in England and his confession of having transmitted atomic secrets to the Soviets, brought about the arrest, in America, of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, of Morton Sobell and of the Rosenberg's brother-in-law, that GREENGLASS, who blackmailed by the secret service, agreed to become the accuser of his companions-in-misfortune.

"America was, at that time, in the most acute period of the 'cold war'; the announcement that the USSR also had atomic weapons, the Korean conflict, had created a widespread

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hysteria of which MacCarthy had become the mouth-piece and the organizer. In this atmosphere of organized violence, of anti-Semitism, of blind anti-Communism (the Rosenbergs were Jews and Communists) the trial took place. No proof was presented. The only real witness for the prosecution was Greenglass, the mechanic, who told of having passed on to the Rosenbergs the designs of the atomic bomb 'reconstructed from memory' with the relative calculations overheard from conversations of several scientists: he who had flunked mathematics in high school. Ethel Rosenberg's refusal to testify against herself was considered a confession. Military law was applied to deeds that, even were they true, were at most committed in times of peace. The judge pronounced the sentence of death which the jury had not requested.

"All this is today all too clear. The selfsame Court of Appeals of New York, in a judgment passed February 6 of this year, held that the judge has been 'unfair' (in English in the text), that is, scorretto, illegal, but refused review of the trial on the grounds that the term had expired. A procedural excuse is invoked to bar the road to justice.

"This, the exposition of the facts, was recounted by the three orators in a clear, terse, precise manner. At the end, Helen Sobell rose to speak. In a tone deliberately calm, in short, incisive sentences, she said: 'My husband is innocent. The Rosenbergs were innocent. This is the incontrovertible truth. Because my husband refused to serve as a false witness against the Rosenbergs, he was sentenced to thirty years. Because the Rosenbergs refused to serve as false witnesses against others, they were sentenced to death. Now I ask you to help me save an innocent man who is being slowly killed, as his companions were killed with one blow.'

"In a silence tense and moving, Helen Sobell continued: 'I speak a foreign language but we all speak the same language against injustice and for truthfulness. It is the moment to unite our voices. For thirteen years, I, my family, and my friends have been fighting. But now my husband is seriously ill (he has lost twenty kilos in weight) and we must arrive in time to save his life and return him to freedom. Morton is a good and honest man, a scientist who can still give his contribution to humanity. President

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Kennedy has the power to free him. I shall go to the White House to ask him. But you can help me. You can raise your voice, as Russell, Sartre, Pablo Casals, Martin Luther King, the first Rabbi of Israel, hundreds of American ecclesiastics, half-a-score of English Deputies, democratic personalities all over the world have done. Within a few days, Kennedy will be among you in Milan; make him listen to the voice that asks for justice. I am a foreigner and I don't know how it can be done, but you do.' Helen bowed her head. There was a long pause. Then, almost whispered, the last words: 'My son was one year old when his father was imprisoned. Don't you think that's enough.'

"The appeal did not fall in a vacuum. Proposed by Senator Maris, the gathering approved the sending of a telegram to Kennedy asking for Sobell's freedom. Then other proposals were advanced for an energetic action here in Milan. The generous capital of Lombardy will not let fall the appeal that was addressed to its heart and to its sense of justice."

A communication from the American Embassy at Rome dated September 13, 1963, contains the following information:

Mrs. Helen Sobell made a public appearance at a press conference on September 7, 1963, in the Rome Headquarters of the Communist-Front Italian Association of Democratic Jurists. Mrs. Sobell's plea for the release of her husband, which took the form of an attack on Roy Cohn, was reported on the inside pages of the communist papers "Unita" and "Paese Sera" and the Socialist "Avanti". A translation of Mrs. Sobell's prepared statement to the press which formed the substance of the published articles is as follows:

"The arrest of Roy Cohn under the accusation of perjury and of obstructing the course of justice ought once again to draw the attention of world public opinion to his conduct in the Rosenberg/Sobell case of which he was the principal architect. Before Roy Cohn became known to the American public as a liar, who gave false testimony during the public Army/Mc Carthy hearings, he had used his wicked talent as the prosecutor of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and my husband, Morton Sobell.